

URSULA A. BAKER)
)
v.) NO. 3-11-1001
) JUDGE CAMPBELL
SAM'S EAST, INC.)

For purposes of a motion to dismiss, the Court must take all of the factual allegations in the complaint as true. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). To survive a motion to dismiss,

a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. *Id.* A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *Id.* Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* When there are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief. *Id.* at 1950. A legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation need not be accepted as true on a motion to dismiss, nor are recitations of the elements of a cause of action sufficient. *Fritz v. Charter Township of Comstock*, 592 F.3d 718, 722 (6th Cir. 2010).

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Before filing a lawsuit in federal court, an ADA plaintiff must exhaust her administrative remedies by filing a charge of discrimination with the EEOC. *Chavez v. Waterford School District*, 720 F.Supp.2d 845, 852 (E.D. Mich. 2010); *Kepreos v. Alcon Laboratories, Inc.*, 2011 WL 4396974 at * 7 (N.D. Ohio Sept. 21, 2011) (failure to timely exhaust administrative remedies is an appropriate basis for dismissal of ADA action).

Defendant argues that Plaintiff's EEOC charge alleged unlawful conduct with regard to her demotion only. Plaintiff's employment had not been terminated at the time of her EEOC Complaint. Plaintiff's EEOC Complaint (Docket No. 18-1) alleges discrimination based upon disability and retaliation with regard to her demotion and reduction in pay.


A judicial complaint must be limited to the scope of the EEOC investigation reasonably expected to grow out of the charge of discrimination. *Weigel v. Baptist Hospital of East Tennessee*, 302 F.3d 367, 380 (6th Cir. 2002). Where facts related with respect to the charged claim would

prompt the EEOC to investigate a different, uncharged claim, the plaintiff is not precluded from bringing suit on that claim. *Id.* Under this scope of investigation test, retaliation naturally grows out of any underlying substantive discrimination charge, making a retaliation claim foreseeable to defendants. *Id.*

Because retaliation claims, by definition, arise after the filing of the EEOC complaint, a plaintiff is not required to exhaust administrative remedies prior to urging a retaliation claim that grows out of an earlier administrative charge properly before the Court. *Nichols v. General Motors Co.*, 978 F.Supp.743, 746-47 (S. D. Ohio 1997). Here, Plaintiff's retaliation claim grows directly out of her administrative complaint which alleges both retaliation and disability discrimination. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant fired her for filing that administrative complaint. She could not have alleged the resulting termination in her EEOC complaint because it had not yet occurred.

For these reasons, the Court finds that Plaintiff's retaliation claim related to her firing is not barred by a failure to exhaust administrative remedies. Accordingly, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's termination claims is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



TODD J. CAMPBELL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE